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MAR 6 '74

NUMBER 596

THE ENGLISH EXPERIENCE

ITS RECORD IN EARLY PRINTED BOOKS
PUBLISHED IN FACSIMILE

RICHARD GARDINER

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR MANURING, SOWING AND PLANTING OF KITCHIN GARDENS

LONDON, 1603

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DA CAPO PRESS
THEATRVM ORBIS TERRARVM LTD.
AMSTERDAM 1973 NEW YORK

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S.T.C.No. 11571

Collation: A-D^4

Published in 1973 by

Theatrum Orbis Terrarum Ltd.,
O.Z. Voorburgwal 85, Amsterdam

&

Da Capo Press Inc.
- a subsidiary of Plenum Publishing Corporation -
277 West 17th Street, New York N.Y. 1011
Printed in the Netherlands

ISBN 90 221 0596 2

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number:
73-6130

1784601

PROFITABLE INSTRVCTIONS FOR THE MANVRING, Sowing and Planting of Kitchin Gardens.

Very profitable for the common wealth and greatly for the helpe and comfort of poore people.

Gathered by *Richard Gardiner of Shrewsberie.*

Imprinted at London by Edward Allde for Edward White dwelling at the little North doore of Paules at the signe of the Gunne. 1603.

The Author his Preface, to his louing neighbours and friends, within the towne of Shrewſburie in the Countie of Salop. R. G. wiſheth all happines and felicitie in Chriſt Ieſus.

RIght welbeloued in Chriſt Ieſus, neighbours and friends of this my natiue ſoile of *Shrewſburie*, I wiſh you all felicitie and happineſſe in the true knowledge of our redemption in the merrits of our onely Sauiour Ieſus Chriſt, to whom with the Father, & the holy ghoſt, be all honor, praiſe and thankes for euermore. Beloued it is generallie knowne vnto all men in this towne, that I haue euer in good minde, deſired the proſperity of the ſame, and in all good actions to my power and knowledge haue preferred the ſame, without deſire of lucre or gaine thereby, and did alwayes deſire to doe the vttermoſt of my skill, as well to the common cauſes, as alſo to priuate mens workes: and now in my olde age, or laſt daies, I would willingly take my laſt farewell with ſome good inſtructions to pleaſure the general number: as for ſpiritual inſtructions and good aduertiſments therein, I leaue you to the good admonitions of the godlye Clergie, and to your good proceedings in the ſame, which God graunt for his mercies ſake, Amen. Amongſt all the practiſes, knowledges and experiences which euer I receiued from Gods mercies in temporal bleſſings, I doe vndoubtedly perſwade my ſelfe, that my practiſe and experience in Gardē ſtuffe, or the good benefits therein, dooth beſt benefit, helpe and pleaſure the generall number of people, better then any other practiſe that euer I tooke in hand in temporall cauſes whatſoeuer. And therefore good neighbors and friends (of this my natiue ſoile) accept this my ſhort and ſimple penning of this my practiſe and experience in Gardening cauſes heerein mentioned. And if any other man, now or heereafter finde occaſion to better in writing any thing which I haue omitted for want of full perfection by experience therein, I doe moſt hartily deſire him, (that ſo ſhal finde cauſe to better

any thing omitted by me or amend any thing by me penned) ſo to doe, that God may be glorified in his good gifts, the generall number the better comforted, and the poore the better releeued with Garden ſtuffe: whereas yet in this Countie of Salop, Gardening ſtaffe is to ſmall purpoſe, but I hope in God as time ſhall ſerue, my good beginning will be an occaſion of good proceedings therein, and no doubt (beloued) if any man will hartily deſire to doe good in theſe actions, then vaine, fruitleſſe and ſuperfluous things may bee taken out of good Gardens and ſundry good commodities to pleaſure the poore planted therein: then no doubt the Almightie God will the better bleſſe your encreaſe, and bleſſe your walking in your Garden in that minde: and then no doubt but your good conſcience will delight you as well as the great bleſſings that God will bleſſe the Garden withall. Then ſhall you no doubt viſibly beholde in your Garden, the bleſſed fauour and mercy of our moſt mercifull God to your euerlaſting comfort, not onely in the great increaſe there to beholde, but alſo other waye to your great comfort, which I omit at this preſent. And when you make ſale to the poore, conſider you are the Lords Stewards to ſell with conſciences and to lend and giue: alſo doe it willingly for we haue the vnfallable promiſe of God for double recompence, if we ſo fauourablie will performe to all, and ſpecially to the poore and needy: which God graunt for his mercies ſake wee may haue grace to doe, and alſo to haue a ſpeciall care to ſatiſfie, content or pay the tithes thereof to the miniſters of the holy worde, and not to ſuffer a bad cuſtome to corrupt the conſcience therein, which God forbid. And alſo I deſire thee good reader to beare with my groſſe and ſimple penning in ſo good a cauſe, and willingly to accept my good will therein. And in ſo dooing I ſhall thinke my trauail herein to be well bestowed, and my good purpoſe the better performed, which God graunt for his mercies ſake, *Amen.*

Edward

Edward Thorne Gent. in commendation of the worke, and the Author *thereof.*

HE that desires with skilfull hand,
to frame a Garden plot,
And to manure and make it apt
For Herbes that serue the pot,
Or choise to make of seeds and Plants,
and best of both to know:
And them in seasonable time,
to plant, to set, and sowe,
Let him peruse this little Booke,
which vndertakes the charge,
Of all the fore recited points,
to shew the course at large,
Of Carrets first, and Cabbage close,
and how to keepe them sound:
And Parsnips also to preserue,
and Turnips faire and round.
Of Lettice next, and garden Beanes,
and Onions of the best:
Of Cucumbers and Artichockes,
and Radish with the rest,
These and such other hearbes and seedes,
hath *Gardner*, in good will:
Vnto *Sallopi n* neighbours his,
entreate I of with skill.
His talent lent he doth not hide,
if all were vnderstood,
But sets it foorth with willing minde,
to doe his neighbours good.

The poore which late were like to pine,
and could not buy them breade:
In greateſt time of penury,
were by his labours fed.
And that in reaſonable rate,
when Corne and coine was ſcant,
With Parſnep and with Carret rootes,
he did ſupply their want.
The rich likewiſe and better ſorte,
his labours could not miſſe
Which makes them many times to thinke,
that *Salop* London is.
Then rich and poore in friendly ſorte,
giue *Gardner* all his due,
Who ſhewes himſelfe in all his acts,
ſo kinde a friend to you.
And wiſh as he doth well deſerue,
his welfare and his health,
That hath ſo greatly profited,
Salopians common wealth.

Hovv to make choyce of the beſt Carrets, to plant for good ſeedes, and how and when to plant them.

After the Sun his entring into Libra about the twelfth of September, then prepare your ground readie to ſet your Carrets, for ſeede, make choice of the faireſt Carrets and beſt, yellow colours, to the number as you will ſet your beds, being made ready before you take vp ỹ Carrets, euery bed being a yard and a quarter broad: then ſet your carrets in two rowes, one rowe on either ſide the bed, fiue or ſeauen inches from the edge of the bed, and full three quarters of a yard one from another.

Then haue you nothing to doe with them vntill about the laſt of Aprill, at which time they will bee growne about a yard in height: then you haue neede to take care of them, for the winde will eaſily breake them by the ground: then muſt you prepare ſome kinde of packe-threed, or lynen threed to ſet about them as a girdle, about two foote high from the earth as neede ſhall require by the growing of the braunches: gird ſome higher then other ſome. Then ſhortly after you muſt haue ſtakes in a readines, and as the Carrets muſt ſtand one againſt the other in the bed: ſo likewiſe the ſtakes muſt ſtand one againſt the other, to euerye foure Carrets two ſtakes. The ſtakes muſt bee a yard and a halfe aboue the ground, and a ſure holde within the earth for danger of winde: then muſt you prepare packe-threed or other threed to goe from ſtake to ſtake all the length of the bed, one courſe of lynes muſt be about two foote high, and another courſe of lynes muſt bee neere the top of the ſtakes, ſo that there muſt bee two courſes of lynes on the vtter ſide of the ſtakes on both ſides the bed. Then muſt you haue croſſe lynes, to euery two Carrets a croſſe lyne made faſt to the ſide lynes, the croſſe lynes muſt be both aboue and beneath, as the ſide lynes doe goe, and a croſſe

crosse rod to euery two stakes tyed fast with somelynnen thræd or thrumbes: then both the vpper course and nether course of the rods and the short lynes must haue a lyne going amidst of the bed, so that by that meanes euery Carrets branches will stand in a square both in the vpper and nether coarse of rods and lynes, in sure manner for the winde. If this bee not done perfectly, the losse of Carret sædes will bee more in value then the Charges of stakes, roddes and lynes. The stakes must bee set in this manner: First two stakes at the end of the bed, then ouer passe foure Carrets, and in the middest betweene two Carrets set a stake on either side the bed, and the lines & rods as aforesaid, then as the Carret branches doe grow, they must be somewhat tended to keepe them in good order within the lynes: this being done about the last of August, the Carret sædes will begin to bee ripe, and as they doe change to some browne colour, so to bee cut from time to time, vntill the last bee sufficiently ripe about the first of October: Then place the Carret seedes as you doe cut them on a Chamber floore to drie, & when they be drie, beate the sædes out with small staues, or best with the edge of a lath, and clense them from the composte or refuse (as you finde best by experiẽce) with ridle and siue. There are three kindes of Carrets, two of them are profitable and the third is not: The great long yellow Carret, and the great short Carret are principall good, but the common or wilde Carret, which is pale yellow coloured and small and long, is to be refused, for they yeeld small profit, neither are they so good meate as the other two kindes by much. The sædes of the two best kindes of Carrets doe change into diuerse colours: and if you choose a roote of any colour that doth best like you, then set the same for sæde, and so shall you haue store of rootes of that colour that so is set for sæde when time serueth: if you doe make choyse of the best Carrets and set them for seedes as aforesaid, then your sædes are very bad and not profitable to bee vsed by any, but deceiueth the sower

and

and yeeldeth not ſo good rootes as the ſet roote ſædes doe by much.

How to haue principall good Cabadge ſeedes to ſow, whereby you may haue good ſtore of good Cabadges as time ſerueth.

When you haue Cabadges in your garden that bee ripe to cut, make your choice of the beſt and faireſt Cabadges for ſeede in this maner, that you may haue the benefit of the beſt Cabadges and good ſæd of the ſame ſtocks or rootes. Alſo when your Cabadges bee ripe, take a hand ſawe and cut the Cabadge off, as neere to the Cabadge as you can, and haue ſo much of the ſtocke as you may: but take heede leaſt you rent the ſtocke in cutting it with the ſawe, you muſt cut thoſe Cabadges which you would ſo preſerue for ſædes in the new of the Woone, of the firſt ripe Cabadges, and ſo let them growe to beare ſeedes the yeere following, and that ſeede will be as good as may be (whatſoeuer is ſaid to the contrary) And if you deſire to haue much Cabadge ſeedes to ſowe and to ſell: then your beſt way is to prouide ſome place in the Garden where the ſhadow of them may doe leaſt harme to other ſædes or fruits. Then prepare the ground in narrow beds and take vp the Cabadge rootes with as much earth at the roote as you can in the new of the Woone in October: and place them one row in a bed almoſt a yard a ſunder, and then another row in an other bed likewiſe: ſo that euery row or euery roote be almoſt a yard one from another, and then let them ſtand vntill they be growen almoſt a yard high, then beſet the braunches with riſes and gird the braunches & riſes, with a ſtring of packe thræd or ſuch like, or els the weight of the braunches and the winde will breake them to the loſſe of the ſeedes: and when the ſeedes doe beginne to bee ripe, then take hæde to them, for the birds called the Bull Finch will deſtroy them ſodainely, vnleſſe

you do prouide to saue the sædes with nettes to be set theron sundry waies as seemeth you best to doo : and when your Cabadge Seedes bee ripe, cut them and dry them, cleanse them and keepe them vntill the best times to sowe them: of which times I will make mention at large,as hereafter followeth in order. If you take heede to choose the principall Cabadges for sædes as aforesaid, you shall both the better pleasure your selfe , and doee good to the common wealth : Also let not gaine nor deceipt alter , nor corrupt a good conscience heerein to the hurt of any.

How to make your best choyse for Parsnep seedes.

PRepare such place in your Garden as is most conuenient for the setting of Parsneps for sæds : first digge and make your ground ready in beds, like as you would sowe any other seedes, then make choice of the faireſt Parsnep roots,and plant them in the beds a rowe of rootes on either side the bed,about fiue inches from the edge of the bed , and a rowe of rootes along the midst of the bed or beds, and set euery roote so nære as you can, to be xb. inches one from another: and when the first sædes doe begin to be ripe,then cut them daily as cause requireth : for the seedes of Parsneps are very apt to fall when they be ripe, to the losse of the best sæde(if they be not heedefully looked vnto.)Thus doone,you shall haue good Parsnep seedes to pleasure any person in that behalfe , otherwise it is not so good nor so profitable.

The best way to haue principall seedes of Turneps to sowe.

THere be sundrie kindes of Turneps,and to write thereof particularlie would be somewhat tedious : but the best

best kinde for the common wealth, is the large round Turnep, which are but of late come to this Countie of Salop: The best way to haue excellent seedes of those Turneps, is thus: Make the beds a yard and quarter broade, then choose the onely round and faire rootes, and set them three quarters of a yarde one from another, two rowes in a bed.

These seedes will not abide or brooke any binding or supporting of them: but your best way is to let them growe in their owne kinde, and let them fall to the earth (as they will by nature) and when the sēdes doe begin to be ripe, take heede, for sundrie kindes of birdes will deuoure it, kēpe it with nettes or otherwise, which I omit to your best consideration therein: and when the seedes be fully ripe, cut them and drie them to your purpose: your best time to set them for sēdes, is in the new of the Moone, in October or Nouember.

The best meanes to haue principall Lettice seedes, which will be both great, hard and white Cabadge Lettice.

THere be sundrie kindes of Lettice, the one is principal, the other two are indifferent, and the fourth is the wild Lettice. The best are very white seedes: the second are russet white sēdes, and are callad Lumbard Lettice: the third are black seedes, some of al these three sorts wil close, but the perfect white is the best. This sort is to bee chosen and the seedes thereof to be sowed, and when the Lettice are young and smal then you must take the wēdes cleane from them, and also you must wēde so many of the Lettice away vntill they be two or three inches a sunder, and whē those remaining, do touch almost one another, then draw away more of them vntil they be 6. or viii. inches a sunder, then they must growe vntill they be closed, and if there be any which seeme that they will not close, take them away, and let those which are best closed remaine for Sēdes,

and so from yeare to yeare euer choose the best closed for seede: and you shal haue such Cabadge or closed Lettice, by these meanes in two or three yeares, the best that may bee had. This being mine own order for close Lettice sæde, I commonly haue such Lettice, that many doe say there are not the like to be had in London, or so good. The manner of sowing or times when to sowe, I omitte vntill in order in this my treatise it shall more at large appeare.

The best way to obtaine seede Beanes for Gardens.

THere be three kindes of Beanes, whereof there is but one perfect good for Gardens, that is the great and large white Beane: and when your Beanes are fully ripe, choose yearely the greatest of them for sæde, and you shall finde great profit in so doing, if you haue cause to sowe many of them, and your Beanes will proove very profitable in the common wealth.

For to haue good Onion seedes.

ABout the first of Februarie when you perceiue the extremity of winter to be past, and the weather somewhat faire, then take your Onions & set them for sædes in the new of the Moone, where the Sun is alwaies to shine in his course both Winter and Summer: and when they growe high, or elle them with rises or roddes for breaking with winde: and when the seede is ripe, dry it well in the heate of the Sunne, then let it remaine with the pulse or refuse till after the first of Februarie: I desire that all which would sow Onion or others afore said in Gardens, to prouide sædes of their own growing & not to be deceiued yearely as commonly they be, to no small losse in generall to all this Land, by those which bee common sellers of

Garden

Garden ſeedes. I cannot omitte nor ſpare to deliuer my minde, concerning the great and abhominable falſhoode of thoſe ſortes of people which ſell Garden ſeedes : conſider thus much, admit that all thoſe which be deceiued in thys land yéerely, in buying of olde and dead ſéedes for their gardens, had made their accompts of their leſſes: Firſt their money paide for falſe and counterfeit ſeedes, their great loſſes in manuring and trimming their Gardens, and the rents paide for Gardens throughout this land: then conſider how many thouſands are yeerely deceiued in this manner by them, and alſo conſider howe many thouſand pounds are robbed yeerely from the common wealth by thoſe Catterpillers : I doe vndoubtedly perſwade my ſelfe if a true accompt might bee had thereof, thoſe that doe willingly deceiue others by falſe ſéedes, doe robbe the common wealth of a greater ſumme then all other the robbing théeues of this whole land doe by much, and more worthie in conſcience to be executed as the moſt notorious théeues in this land, (one other profeſſion of people excepted.) And although the lawes of this realme as yet take no holde whereby to puniſh them, the almighty God doth beholde their monſtrous deceipt, and except thoſe doe repent with ſpeed, both God and man will abhorre them as outragious théeues: The Almightie God turne their hearts or confound ſuch falſe procédinges againſt the common wealth : And alſo I would wiſhe all thoſe that are ſeede ſellers would haue a care to ſell good ſeedes for Gardens, and would alſo haue a care to ſell in reaſon and conſcience, for the dearth of Seedes for Gardens is a great hindrance to the profit of Gardens, and a great loſſe to the common wealth. Alſo my good wil ſhall not be wanting to do good therin, whiles it ſhal pleaſe God that I doe remaine heere in this life, his holy will be done at his good pleaſure. There be many other ſéedes do belong to gardens of leſſe accompt & ſo common in vſe: that I purpoſe to omit leauing them to the practiſe of others which vſe Gardens,

because I desire not to bee tedious, but to proceede to my speciall purpose in those causes which best do concerne and benefit the common wealth, which God graunt for his mercie sake.

And before good seedes (prouided as aforesaid) be vsed or sowed in any garden, I wish you to prepare to mucke or make your garden sufficient rank to receiue such sedes as is conuenient, or els you make spoile of good seedes to your owne losse, and then shall you misse greatly the profit of your garden in your house keeping: you must haue a speciall care to mucke wel your garden once in two yeares, or else you shall lose more in the profit of the Garden, then the mucke is worthe by much: if your Garden be pared, and made cleane from weedes about the first of Nouember, then it is good to lay your mucke thereon all Nouember, and till the midst of December, and if you can so prepare your garden in this time as aforesaid, then it is best for to fallow or digge it so farre as you haue so mucked, and in so doing, your Gardens will be most excellent to receiue good seedes in the last end of February or in March, according to the nature of the sedes therein to be sowed: and if you omit the dunging and fallowing the Garden till after the feast of Christ Jesu, Ju take it best (as I finde by experience) thus to doe. When you purpose to sowe your garden, some few daies before, let it bee cleane pared and the weedes carried to some conuenient place in the Garden to rotte, then mucke well if there bee cause that yeare, then digge the garden very small, and as you digge it, picke out the rootes of the weedes as cleane as you can, and rake it well, then will it be in good order to sowe: but the first manner of fallowing and dunging is best, if you doe not omit the time: and when all the parings and weedings all the whole yeere is wel rotten, then it wil be very fine and good earth to make leuell or plaine any part of the Garden and is verie good to rancken the Garden in want of other mucke.

A de-

# of Kitchin Gardens.

A declaration of diuers manners of seedes to be sowed in Gardens, and a reason by experience which is the best manner and most profitable.

THere bee two manner of sowing of Gardens heere in this Countie of Salop, and as I finde by experience those two maners vsual & common, are very vnprofitable. The one maner is to open the bed and set the earth on both sides, then to sowe the sædes on the bed, then to draw with a Rake the earth from both sides to couer the seedes, but when the seedes doe growe in sight, there is nothing growing within a quarter of a yard to the edge of the bed, whereby much ground is lost on both sides of the bed, and very vnprofitable to the owner.

The second manner of vsuall and common sowing of Gardens, is when the bed is made, the seedes are sowed thereon, and then earth is sifted thervpon, to couer ỹ sæds, and when the seedes be sprong and begin to growe, they be so ebbe vnder the earth, that euery small frost or colde raine which commeth dooth destroy the new spring of the sædes, and sometimes all is lost thereby.

A third way there is, but not vsuall or common, which is when the bed is ready made, the seeds are sowed theron, then one taketh the Rake & choppeth the teeth of the Rake very thicke ouer all the bed, then the seedes doe fal into the hoales which the teeth of the Rake did make, and thereby many seedes doe fall in one hole, and doe destroye one another, except you doe remedie that by pulling some of them away the first weeding. The onely best way to sow beds in gardens, as I did euer finde by experience, is when the bed is made, to take a staffe of the greatnes of a mans thombe or somewhat greater, of a yarde and a halfe long, makeing the ende thereof somewhat sharpe, and then with the sharpe ende thereof strike a small Rigall or Gutter on either side of the bed, within two or thræ Inches of the edge of the bed, and about an Inch deepe, then sowe

sowe your seedes in those two gutters somewhat thin, the strike other two rigals or gutters in like manner, and so by two and by two till you come to the midst of the bed, & those gutters must bee made foure or fiue inches a sunder according to the nature of the sædes which you doe sowe: so that the bed ready made being a yard and quarter broad will take for Onion seedes seauen gutters or rowes, and for Carrets and Parsneps likewise seauen, and for Turneps fiue gutters is sufficient on either side the bed, one in the midst, and then two other, as you may well see the places where: but for expedition in sowing time, the best way is, as one person doth strike the gutters or rowes, with the staffe, so let another follow in sowing the rowes, and you shall finde great expedition therein, for two persons in this manner will sowe more in two or three howres, then two persons will or can sowe otherwise, in a whole day, and this kinde of sowing dooth saue the one halfe of the sædes, and defendeth the seedes best from weather, because it is reasonable deepe in the ground: you must haue a speciall care that the rowes be striken straight, and you must take heede to sowe the rowe or gutter, first striken, before you strike another rowe or gutter, for the striking of the second rowe will fill the first with earth, that it will be too ebbe to be sowed after, then it is both comely and profitable. I doe assuredly prooue by experience there is no manner of sowing so perfectly good as this manner is, for all kinde of seedes, but onely Pumpions, Cucumbers, Beanes & Radish seedes, they must be otherwise set further a sunder as reason and experience doe agree therein, and in manner hereafter more at large is expressed: and when your sædes be sowed in rigols or rowes in manner aforesaid, then they are to be couered thus: take the Rake and with the head thereof drawe it very light ouer the Rigols along the bed, vntill the bed be plaine and the Rigols filled, with the backe side of the head of the Rake, and if you then doe beate them plaine with the head of the shouel, the beds will

be

be the more comely, and breed lesse weedes by much.

The manner how and when to sowe Carret seeds, and what grownd is best to their liking, and the manner to vse them in their growing.

FIrst see that your grownd be sufficient ranke as afore-said: then sow your Carret seeds very thin in the rigols or rowes as aforesaid, the best time is about the last of Februarie, or beginning of Marche, when the weather is seasonable and faire, then you néede not to care for the age of the Moone, so that it bee not within three dayes of the change, for I doe perfectly know by experience, that any time else is not amisse, so that the weather be dry and faire. Carrets do best like in a dry ground: and if the Garden be in shadowe or somewhat wet at sowing time, then it is not perfect good for Carrets. Such ground is better to sowe Parsneps and Cabadges in, then Carrets, for the Carrets wil mislike in the Spring time, and also be eaten with wormes that brèd in themselues, by their owne kinde and nature: and when your Carrets be faire and young aboue the ground, then you must prepare people to weede: when the weeds are able to be taken vp, then must you haue speciall care to the Carrets that growe in the rowes or other wayes, for you must weede or take out of them, til there be two inches betweene euerie one of them, and throw those drawne Carrets away with the weedes, if you doe take pitty to pull them out, or detract the time too long before you do weede them as aforesaid, your Carrets will be very small, and yéld you small profit: you must wéede them wel from weedes as néed doth require, and so soone as they be of any bignes, about Midsommer you must draw away so many of the Carrets till those that remaine bee at the least three or foure inches a sunder, and also if any of the Carrets do happen to shoote to beare séed, pull them vp likewise, for the best séeds of Carrets, some of them will shoote, & must

be take out least they hinder the rest that grow, throw the away: if you misse so to doe, your Carrets will bee small to your purpose. The good Carrets which are to be drawen from the rest, will easily bee drawen into a good ground with hand, and the easier to bee drawen in the fore noone and best after a shower of raine. And you may haue good profit by those Carrets so drawen and sowed, for they are nouelties and desired of many soe timely in the yeere. Then about the twentith of July, your Carrets in a good ground will be somewhat faire to sell: and if you sell them then or shortly after, so that you take them vp before the fourteenth of August: you may as you rid the ground of Carrets, sowe Turnips sede or Radish sede in their place, so that you haue the best kinde of Turnip sede to sow, and in so doing you may haue two croppes euery yere and both with good profit. And if it happen that the Carret seedes doe faile in the spring time by hardenes of weather, or by wormes of the earth: Then about the midst of May or the end of May you may set Cabadge plants in those places, where the Carrets doe want, and in want of Cabadge plants you may sowe good Turnips sedes, or Radish sedes thereon. And thereby haue good profit: Also the short kinde of Carrets will grow in worse and colder ground then the long Carrets will, and doe well agree with the clay Land also.

How and when is best to sowe and plant to haue good Cabadges, both timely about Midsomer and late in the yeere.

IF you will haue timely Cabadges, then sowe your Cabadge sedes in Rigols as afore said about the last of August three or foure daies before the ful of the Mone, where they may haue the warmnes of the Sunne in winter, so neere as you can, and keepe them cleane from weeds, then let them grow, till three or foure daies before the ful Mon

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in March or Aprill next after, then set your Cabadge plants a yard a sunder, and as you choose plantes to sette, choose the faireſt and lykelyeſt of them for your purpoſe, for the ſmall and refuſe plantes will growe to bee ſmall Cabadges, and as many as doe ſéeme eyther wilde or very ſmall throwe them away, for the loſſe is not great, and in this manner you may haue timely cloſe and hard Cabadges: Alſo it is a principall time to ſowe Cabadges in February or March, three or foure daies before the full of the Moone as aforeſaid, then ſowe the ſeedes very thinne in rowes, and keep thē cleane from weeds, and when they be faire and large to plant, in May or about the firſt of June, is beſt to plant them three or foure daies before the full of the Moone, and if neceſſity doe compel you, it wil ſerue the whole quarter after the ful of the Moone: And alſo as they growe, from time to time take care to kill the wormes which eate the leaues: and take heede that no leaues bee broken of thoſe which you would haue to bee Cabadges, for it is hurtfull to the cloſing of the Cabadges. And when the firſt planted Cabadges be ripe, ſell or ſpend them ſhortly, for within fourteene daies after they be hard they will grow ſo faſt within that they wil rent and cleaue a ſunder, and ſo periſh and rot: And when your Cabadges doe ripe and bee hard ſell them or ſpend them, for there is ſmall profit to kéepe them, becauſe the ſnailes and other wormes doe pearce them dayly, but thoſe which doe cloſe farre in the yeare in September and October may bee better kept in Winter for your purpoſe: but of al wormes or caterpillers Knaues, which are the greateſt deuourers of Cabadges and doe conſume many of them at one time: thoſe caterpillers doe neuer repent, vntill they come to Tyburne or the gallowes. Therefore take good care to your encloſures for your better ſafetie.

For sowing of Parseneps, and best vsing of them.

SOme wil sowe Parseneps séeds at Michaels tide, to haue timely Parsneps, and doth serue their purpose, to haue them about twenty dayes sooner then those which do sowe in Februarie or March, but it is not best to sowe many in that order, but a few for nouelties: but to sow to haue best profit, as when the weather is fayre in Februarie or in March, sowe your Parseneps, not respecting the age of the Moone, but the goodnes of the weather, and when they be ready to weede, haue care to wéede them cleane in time: if they be too thicke sowed, pull them out also with the wéeds, till euery Parsenep be two inches a sunder at the least, thē wéede them as cause is, and let them grow till they bee to serue your turne. Parseneps will growe well in worse ground then Carrets, and reasonably well in colde Gardens: and if you doe sowe your Parsneps in rigols as my accustomed manner is, it is best for your purpose and profit: and this kinde of sowing in Rigols doth saue the better halfe of the séedes, of any kinde whatsoeuer, as by experience is prooued.

For sowing of Turneps, and the best time when.

IF you desire to haue timely Turneps, you may do thus: a wéeke before the full Moone, or a wéeke after the full Moone, in the end of Aprill or in May, sowe your Turnep séeds, and when they are ready to weed, then pull out with the wéeds, so many of the Turneps, till the rest of the Turneps be a hand breedth a sunder: and as they doe growe ripe about Midsomer, drawe the greatest first, to make them thinner all ouer, & whē they be of any greatnes, sel or spend them away, for those timely sowed Turneps wil not tarry good but a few daies: for they will be hard roots, & be eaten

with

with wormes, and grow to seedes, and so will many Turneps, which bee sowed before Midsommer. But those which are sowed in July, and to the 14. of August, will remaine good all winter. And when they bee to serue your turne, take the greatest first, and let the rest remaine, and they will increase much, when they haue some libertie, and at all times it is to be chosen, to sowe and weede as aforesaid: & looke from what ground you take your first fruites away before the 14. day of August, you may thereon sowe good Turnep seede to good profit. But if you sowe after the 14. of August, it is to no good purpose, but to haue small Turneps little worth, and empayre your ground for no profit: you may in this manner haue two croppes of Turneps in one place of land in one yeare, and both perfect good.

The best meanes to haue principall close Lettice, and to haue them as timely as is possible.

THe first of September or within fourteene daies then next after, is best to take your Lettice seedes and sowe them in a drie banke, or dryest place in the garden reasonable thinne, weede them cleane when there is cause, and let them grow as they doe proone, till three or foure daies before the full of the moone in March, then take them vp and plant them in new digged ground, fiue or eight inches asunder, and keepe them cleane from weedes, and you shall haue timely Lettice. And by this meanes I haue yerely such close or cabidge Lettice, better cannot be had, and they will be ready some yeres in Aprill, and the beginning of May: I do also sow Lettice seeds in Februarie and March, in manner aforesaid, and plant them againe as aforesaid. And thereby I haue principall close Lettice: till Midsommer you may haue very good Lettice, and not remoone them: so that they be well asunder, but the other manner is best. And keepe some of the best of them for seedes: my

Lettice bee yearely solde for two a penney, for one of them is a reasonable dish for a table, and as white as is possible, and many doo say, the like Lettice are not to be had in London. And I do suppose, that this kinde of Lettice is not common to be had in London as yet, or else the Gardiners there no doubt do not carefully prouide for principall Lettice. But if any request me for principall Lettice seedes: I haue ready to performe his desire, whiles they doe endure vnsolde, yearely if it please God, whiles I remaine liuing.

The nature and quallity of Garden beanes, and how you may haue best profit by them.

IF you desire to haue timely beans to serue your purpose, as a fewe for nouelties, set them about the middest of December, where the sunne hath some power in the Garden. And if you desire to haue profit by beanes, this may be your best course, in any shadow Garden, or vnder the shadow of fruite trees, where nothing will growe but nettels and other weeds, pare cleane that ground about the middest of Januarie, or all Februarie, and then digge the said ground, and in digging thereof, let the rootes of weedes or nettles be cleane picked out, then set your beans therein, and as there is cause weed them cleane, and when the beanes be faire blowed fiue or six ioynts of them, then you were best to pinch off about a handfull, or a span of the toppes of them with your hand, or cut them away, but they will more easier and sooner be pinched then cut. Then by this means the beanes so pinched or cut, will stand stiffe of themselues, that there needeth no rises nor boughs to bee sticked amongst them, to keepe them for breaking with the winde. And they will also beare the more beanes, and the sooner will be ripe, because there be no rises or boughs to shadow them. But if it happen that great tempestes of winde or raine do throw some of them downe. Then take

a fewe

a fewe riſes or ſprigges to ſuppoꝛt them which ſo doo fall, and in this manner, of one pecke of beanes ſo ſet, I haue receiued ſixteene peckes of ſeaſonable dꝛie beanes in gaine, In ſhadowe ground where nothing elſe will growe but nettels, and other weedes vnder trees, thoſe beanes ſo ſet in ſhadow places oꝛ vnder trees, muſt bee ſomewhat thinne, about ſeauen oꝛ eight inches a ſunder. And in this manner they will beare beanes ſufficient good ſtoꝛe either to be eaten greene, oꝛ kept dꝛie foꝛ ſeedes to be ſet againe.

Of Onion ſeedes to be ſowen.

THe beſt time and ſeaſon to ſowe any one ſeedes in the marches of Wales, is about the firſt of March, when the weather is ſomewhat faire & ſeaſonable, then pꝛepare to ſowe your Onion ſeeds. And if your Garden be dunged oꝛ fallowed in December as afoꝛeſaid, then is it moſt pꝛincipal foꝛ ſowing of Onion ſeeds. And the dꝛier the garden is, the ſooner you may ſowe it. And if it be ſomewhat wet and cold, then the longer you can tarrie, the better it is. So that you doe ſowe beſoꝛe the laſt of March, accoꝛding as your garden doth pꝛoduce in dꝛineſſe, foꝛ colde and wet earth is altogether bad foꝛ Onion ſeede. And when your Onyon oꝛ Iubballes do beginne to ware ſomewhat readie to be vſed oꝛ ſpent, then make them reaſonable thinne, foꝛ if they growe to thicke, they will bee verie ſmall, but if you dꝛawe them reaſonably, you ſhall haue faire Onyons and beſt foꝛ your pꝛofit. The beſt time to ſowe Onyon ſeede, is a weeke beſoꝛe the full of the moone, and the week after. And beſt when the weather is very dꝛie and faire.

The meanes to haue faire large Cucumbers, & the best order for them within the Countie of *Salop*, or in the marches of *Wales*.

ABout the last of Aprill, or the beginning of May whē the weather prooueth to be somewhat faire & warme, then take the sædes of Cucumbers and put them in newe milke ouer night. And if the next day after prooue a faire Sunne shine day, take the seedes and put the milke and all in a pewter platter in the heate of the Sunne three or foure houres, then put thē into the earth where you would haue them to growe, and they will spring and appeare aboue the ground within foure or fiue daies. And if you do not so place them in the heate of the sunne, then the next day after their wetting in milke, set them in the earth likewise, and when they bee sprung aboue the ground, the snailes and wormes will deuoure them, except you finde meanes to preuent them. The ground vpon which you sowe cucumbers seede must be very ranke and faire, where the sun giueth best heate in the garden, or most principal in a faire banke, that sheweth it selfe to the noone Sunne. If your cucumber seedes do happen to grow too thicke, then take out the woorst till they be a yard a sunder, for the more roome they haue, the better they will beare the fairer fruites, you may remoue the plants of Cucumbers when they be young, and plant them in another place, conuenient as aforesaid: there are sundrie other means vsed with horsedung to set and plant cucumbers: which is not to my liking, and which I omit, as not so good as aforesaid. And to haue milons, gourds, or pumpions, do the like as is expressed heerein by cucumbers, if the spring season doe serue your purpose thereunto.

The

The meanes to haue principall faire Artichokes, and how to haue them in all Sommer time.

IF you desire to haue timely Artichokes, then take vppe your olde rootes, in the latter halfe of September, or the first halfe of October, then choose the faireſt plants and pull them from the olde rootes, then plant them in a very ranke earth, trenched about three quarters of a yard deepe, with dung mixt with some earth, and set your plants therein, and you shall haue timely Artichokes in the spring next following. And also in the beginning of March take vppe the olde rootes which haue borne fruites three times, then take the greateſt plantes and set them as aforesaid. Take also the middle sort of plants, and set them by themselues, likewise as aforesaid well dunged. So by this meanes I haue had faire and large Artichokes all the Sommer. And many of those which be set in September and October, as aforesaid, will beare faire Artichokes both betimes in the spring, and also in August and September the same yeere: beſt time of the age of the moone to plant them, is three or foure daies before the full of the Moone. The olde rootes of Artichokes, and the small slippes growing on them, are not to bee set for Artichokes, except you plant or set the small slippes for encreaſe, or to sell or giue for encreaſe to others, for commonly they will not beare fruites the first yeare that you doe set them: there be sundrie kindes of Artichokes, the largeſt kinde is beſt to bee chosen for your purpose, there bee but two kindes principall good heere in this land to my knowledge, if you desire to haue great store of Artichokes to sell, then your beſt way is to make (as it were a nurserie for plants) in this manner, make certaine bankes the greatneſſe of a bushell, round like a loafe of breade, so that you may goe betwixt them, and set one plant in the toppe of euerie hillocke, and from thence yearely chuſe the faireſt plants to set.

The meanes to prouide Radish rootes beſt for your profit.

IN March or Aprill where you haue sowed either Carrets, or Parsneps, or both, when your carets or Parsneps

are aboue ground, then you may perceiue wher the ground is bare, then set the seede of Radish a fewe, fiue or sixe in a bed, and so ouer all your beddes, if you so please, & when this radish rootes bee readie, then take them away, for those timely radish rootes will tarrie but a few daies good, for they will shoote for seede, and they will also hinder the growing of the other fruites, if you sowe Radish onely without mixing of any other hearbes or fruites, you may set them from March, till the first of August, at which time it is too farre in the yeare for that purpose. And if you doe sowe radish by themselues, set them sixe inches a sunder, and let them be kept cleane from weedes, and when they be readie to be spent, away with them as you may, for they will perish both by growing to seede, and also by wormes: if you do desire to prouide radish seedes for another yeare, your best way is to sowe a bedde, and when the rootes be readie to spend, leaue the best and faireſt for seedes, and let them so left for seedes, be halfe a yard a sunder, and when the seede doth begin to bee ripe, then the birdes will deuoure it, except you doe prouide in time for safeguard thereof: and your radish for seedes must be sowed in beddes in the Month of March.

The best vse for Porret and Leekes.

BEcause Porrets and Leekes is a necessarie and profitable hearb for house-keeping, I cannot omit to write therein: if you desire to haue Porret for your purpose, then you must first haue good seedes thereof, and to obtaine good seedes: In August or about the first of September, prepare your ground well mucked and well digged, in place where the sun hath reasonable power in the garden. Then take vp your Porret and set them before the twelfth of September, or else the Porret will not take sufficient rote to beare fruite the Sommer following: if you faile this to do, you shall not haue profitable seedes, for they will bee light and deafe, without perfect substance to growe when you sowe them. And also you doe loose halfe the waight of seedes, which otherwise is to bee had by timely setting of Porret, and the buyers are deceiued by those seedes of porret

ret which is set so late in the yeare. Parret seedes will growe in some shadowe place reasonable well and large, so that you doo not sowe them to thicke. And the Parret for Leekes to be spent, will also prooue well in a shadow place, and you may set or plant them to be eaten or spent in Leekes when you please, in August, September, or October, do very well, for seedes as aforesaid.

How to preserue and keepe Carret rootes, and to haue them readie to serue all the winter, and till the last of March next after with very small charge.

IN the two months of October and November, when you haue leisure in drie weather, then prouide a vessell or wine caske, or some other: then lay one course of sand on the bottome of the vessell two inches thicke, then a course of the carret rootes, so that the rootes do not touch one another: then another course of sand to couer those rootes, and then another course of rootes, and in this manner vntill the vessell bee full to the top, and if you haue a ground seller, you may packe them in some corner in this manner, you must cut away all the branches of the carrets close by the roote, and somewhat of the small endes of the Carrets, and they must be so packed in sande vnwashed and about the last of December: sometime when there is no frost, you must then vnpacke them againe, and then the carret rootes will begin to spring in the top of the roote, then if you desire to keepe them vntill a longer time, then you must pare off the vpper end of the roote, that they cannot spring any more in the top, and then packe them againe in sand as aforesaid, so may you keepe them well till Lent or Easter. And in this manner you may preserue and keepe the rootes of Parsneps and the Turneps, for I haue prooued it to bee true and profitable. I could yet heerein take occasion to write of diuers rootes and hearbs, for sallets, to bee planted and sowed in gardens, which do not serue my purpose, for I rather desire to prouide sufficient victuals for the poore and greatest number of people, to relieue their hungrie stomackes, then to picke dainty sallets, to prouoke appetite to those that doe liue in excesse, the which God amend.

Beloued in Christ Iesus, I desire you to accept of this my good enterprise, in respect I desire the benefit of the common wealth herein, and is a speciall meane to helpe and relieue the poore, as by experience was manifest in the great dearth and scarsitie last past in the Countie of Salop and else where, for with lesse garden ground then foure ackers planted with Carrets, and aboue seauen hundreth close cabbedges, there were many hundreds of people well refreshed thereby, for the space of twenty daies, when bread was wanting amongst the poore in the pinch or fewe daies before haruest. And many of the poore said to me, they had nothing to eate but onely carrets and Cabedges, which they had of me for many daies, and but onelie water to drinke. They had commonly fiue ware poundes of small close Cabedges for a penny to the poore. And in this manner I did serue them, and they were wonderfull glad to haue them, most humbly praising God for them. And because I did manifestly see and know, that so little gardē ground, as lesse then foure ackers, did this great effect in the common wealth, and especially in helping the poore thereby: Therefore I desire all good and godly people to accept of my good will therein, and to put in practise this my experience and knowledge herein mentioned. And then I haue my wished desire. That the Almighty GOD may be glorified in his owne workes, and the poore the better relieued thereby, and thus for Gods loue and your owne profit also. And if any person desire to know of one further then I haue herein expressed, if you come to me, I hope you shall not want your desire, for as I was willing to write, so am I willing to instruct as many as will request my good will therein, most willingly while it please God I remaine in this mortall life to the end. And thus the Almighty GOD blesse your good proceedings therein.

It is not vnknowne to the Citty of London, and many other townes and cities on the sea coast, what great abundance of carrets are brought by forraine nations to this lād, whereby they haue receiued yearely great summes of mony

and

and commodities out of this land, and all by careleſnes of the people of this realme of England, which do not endeuor themſelues for their owne profits therein, but that this laſt dearth and ſcarſitie hath ſomewhat vrged the people to prooue many waies for their better reliefe whereby I hope the benefit of Carret rootes are profitable, I will reueale my knowledge herein: and firſt the vſe of them amongſt the better ſort by the Cookes. The Cookes will take Carrets deuided in peeces, and boile them to ſeaſon their ſtewed broth, and doth wonderfull well therein as dayly is knowne in ſeruice to the better ſort. Alſo Carret rootes are boyled with powdred beefe, and eaten therewith: and as ſome doe report, a fewe Carrets do ſaue one quarter of beefe in the eating of a whole beefe: and to be boyled and eaten with Porke, and all other boyled meat of fleſh amongſt the common ſort of people, & amongſt the poorer ſort alſo: Carrets of red colours are deſired of many to make dainty ſallets, for roaſt Mutton or Lambe with Vineger and Pepper. Alſo Carrets ſhred or cut ſmall one or two of them, and boyled in pottage of any kinde, doth effectually make thoſe pottage good, for the vſe of the common ſort. Carrets well boyled and buttred is a good diſh for hungrie or good ſtomackes. Carrets in neceſſitie and dearth, are eaten of the poore people, after they be well boyled, inſtead of bread and meate. Many people will eate Carrets raw, and doe diſgeſt well in hungry ſtomackes: they giue good nouriſhment to all people, and not hurtfull to any, whatſoeuer infirmities they be diſeaſed of, as by experience doth prooue by many to be true. Carrets are good to be eaten with ſalt fiſh. Therfore ſowe Carrets in your Gardens, and humbly praiſe God for thē, as for a ſinguler and great bleſſing: ſo thus much for the vſe and benefit had in the commonwealth by Carrets. Admit if it ſhould pleaſe God, that any City or towne ſhould be beſieged with the enemy, what better prouiſion for the greateſt number of people can bee, then euery garden to be ſufficiently planted with Carrets?

I doe deſire al people which haue cauſe to ſell Garden fruites or ſeedes to the vſe of others, that they would ſell in reaſ-

reason and conscience, and for thier better instructions, I haue heerein mentioned a brefe rate, how they may well be offorded and soulde, and how I doe make sale of fruites and seedes to others as heerein is expressed. And so long as it shall please God I doe remaine in this mortall life, I will be ready to performe the same to the vttermost of my power in good will, to the benefit of the common wealth, and especially to the poore inhabitants of this towne of Shrewesburie.

The price of Carret seedes of both the best kindes: that is to say, the large yellow Carret and the great shorte yellow Carret, the best and faireſt roots chosen to set to beare seedes as before is expressed: my price of those principall Carret seedes, is after the rate of two shillings the ware pound, without deceipt.

Large yellow Carrets of those two best kindes after the rate of two pence the stone, ten ware waights to euery stone, and also the like large Carrets which I doe keepe and preserue in sande as aforesaid, til Januarie, Februarie, and Marche, my price is iii. pence the stone.

The small roots of yellow Carrets, of both the best kinds all the rate of fiue ware pounds for a penney.

Principall close Cabadge sæds, after the rate of iiii. d. the ounce, the which seedes are hardly saued in this countie of Salop, for being deuoured with birds.

Faire and large close Cabadges, after the rate of two ware pounds for a penney: and the smal close cabadges better cheape to the poore, as occasion shall serue.

Turnep sædes of the best and largest kinde, after the rate of xii. pence the pound.

Faire and large Turneps, at ỹ rate of ii. pennce the stone.

Principall garden Beanes of the best kinde, good and drye to set, after the rate of ii. pence the quart.

Like gardē beans greene to eat, at the rate of i. d. ỹ quart.

Faire Hartichocks, of the greatest sort, at i. d. a pæce, and the other, two or thræ for i, d. as they prooue in greatnes.

These aforesaid, & all other garden fruits, rootes and sæds whatsoeuer, which I haue to sell, are at a reasonable price,

and

and perfect good without deceipt, and so many as will bee content to buy with reason, come and welcome.

And if any other person desire to buy any store of principall carret seedes, as before is expressed, to sell for reason to others, to benefit the cõmon wealth, I am willing to serue his turne better cheape thẽ before is declared, because I am willing to procure the vse of carrets, knowne aswell to all people in this parte of England as Wales, which God graunt for the better helpe and comfort of the poore, and although I do not know in al this land where to buy the like carret seeds for v. s. a pound, yet my price is ỹ s the ware pound, or lesse, as cause is to my liking, till the people may haue store of their owne growing for their gardens, which is my desire, if it may so please God.

An exhortation to loue, wherby all good works do effectually proceed eyther to the glory of God, or benefit of the common-wealth.

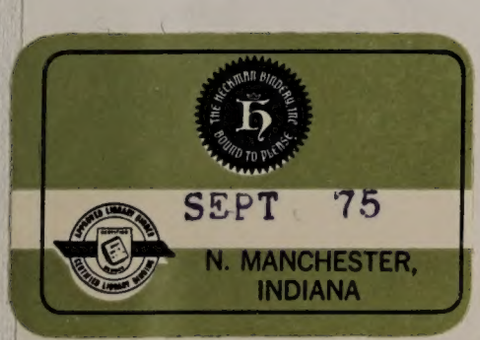
BEloued, the holy word saith: That if we haue faith to remoue mountaines, if we haue not loue, it dooth not preuaile vs any thing. This loue required of vs, doth consist in few words, that is. Loue God aboue all things, & thy neighbour as thy selfe. To loue God aboue all thinges, is humbly to giue him most hearty thankes for our creation & our redemption, in the merits of our onely sauiour Iesus Christ, and also to loue him in a heartie desire, to obey him in the precepts conteined in his most holy worde, and also to loue him for all his benefits both spirituall & temporall, to loue him for his wonderfull prouidence of heauen & earth, and all that is therin, for the helpe & comfort of mankinde, and to loue thy neighbor as thy selfe, is to cherish him, and courteously to admonish and intreate him, to auoid sinne, and to comfort him with those blessings which the Lorde hath made thee steward of for that purpose: and when the Lord calleth thee to make accompt of thy Stewardship, if thou willingly doe endeuour thy selfe to performe the loue aforesaid, then true faith, and true repentance, will bring thee (as it were) hand in hãd, to the presence of the Lord, where thou shalt make a ioyfull accompte, onely accepted in the merrites of Christ Iesus.

This

This is the totall summe of thy Stewardship, whatsoeuer thou bee, and if thou carelesly omit to doe thy office heerein, thou makest a hard accompt for thy selfe, which God forbid, if it bee his good pleasure therein. And therefore loue God aboue all thinges, and thy neighbour as thy selfe. And then I shal surely and effectuallye haue my desire heerein, and greatly for the profit of the common wealth. And thus I desire thee good Reader, to take in good parte this my last farewell to my natiue soyle of Shrewsburie, except I be vrged in conscience further to procéede, as cause and time dooth require therein, and for the better expelling of sinne, which is the onely hindrance of all good workes: let vs humbly end with hartie prayer to our heauenly Father as followeth.

O Heauenly Father, haue mercie vpon this common-wealth and congregation, & graunt that we doe not resist nor quench thy holy spirit any longer, but that we may vtterly abolish and forsake contentiō ambition, vaine glory, and al manner of crueltie, periuerie, & smooth dissembling ipocrisie, & all other greeuous sinnes daylye committed against thy deuine Maiestie: Graunt also O heauenly Father, that the Preachers & distributers of thy holy word & gospel, haue not cause any lōger to mourne, lament, and greeue, in that they cannot preuaile against these notorious sinnes aforesaid, & many others daily committed, not in the space of fortie yeares past, to any good purpose, whereby sinne is growne to be rotten ripe, dayly vrging the presence of thy iudgemēts against vs, and graunt likewise if it be thy good pleasure that our owne great number of bookes, wherin thy holy word is contained, & by thy great mercie we doe possesse them in peace many yeares past, that they be not witnes against vs in the day of thy feareful visitation. Graunt also for thy mercies sake, that all those which do seeme to professe thy holy worde and Gospel, may also truely & effectually practise the same in their liues and conuersatiō without shameles ipocrisie or blinde selfe loue. O Lord behoulde and reforme the great multitude of seditious persons, that haue presumed into the place of auncient peace-makers, whereby thy holy word and Gospell hath taken small effect in this common wealth, for many yeares past, by reason thereof O Lorde reforme their abuses, & shorten their contentious proceedings, for thine elect sake, Graunt also O heauenly father, that vnfained loue & charitie, may possesse the hearts of all men: & that sedition and blinde selfe loue may be vtterlye vanquished vnto Sathan, from whence it dooth proceede into the hearts of the vngodly, against the true peace of thy holy worde and Gospel. Grace mercy and peace from God our heauenly Father, bee with vs all, now and euermore. Amen.

FINIS.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